

*John Thomas*  
*Thomas*  
*C 70. 66. 182*  
gēō huius oīe / dēō huius oī / actō hunc et hanc oēm et hoc oē /  
vctō o oīs et o eē / abtō ab hoc et ab hac et ab hoc omni. In  
plurali nō hī et hī omnes et hec oīa / gēō horū et harum et  
horum oīm / dēō hīs oībus / actō hos et has oēs vel oīs et  
hec oīa / vctō o omnes et o oīa / abtō ab hīs oībus. ¶ **Fourth**  
**knōwe** pe the fourth declension of no Wnes: for the geny declen-  
tyue case synguler / the nominatyue / the accusatyue and the  
vocatyue plurell ende in us / the datyue synguler in ui / the  
accusatyue in um / the vocatyue shall be lyke the nomina-  
tyue / the ablatyue in u / the vocatyue plurell in um / the  
datyue & the ablatyue in ibus. But these no Wnes in these  
verses folowynge make in ubus.

Plurali cernis et septis dant ubus artus.

Portus arcus questus tribus et lacus et specus arcus

Parcus adde veruq; specu quercus quoq; ficus

¶ Actō hec manus / gēō huius manus / dēō huius manus / **Manus.**  
actō hanc manum / vctō o manue / ablatyue ab hac manu.

In plurali nō he manus / gēō harū manū / dēō hīs mani-  
lue / actō has manus / vocatyue o manue / ablatyue ab hīs  
manibus. ¶ Actō hoc cornu / gēō huius cornu / dēō huius cor- **Cornu.**  
nu / accusatyue hoc cornu / vocatyue o cornu / ablatyue ab

hoc cornu. In plurali nō hec cornua / gēō horum cornuum  
datyue hīs cornibus / actō hec cornua / vocatyue o cornua /  
ablatyue ab hīs cornibus. ¶ **Howe** knōwe pe the fyfth **fyfth**  
declension of no Wnes: for the nominatyue and the voca- **declen-**  
tyue synguler / the nominatyue / the accusatyue and the vo-

cyue plurell ende in es / the geny tyue and the datyue case  
synguler in ei / the accusatyue in em / the ablatyue in i / the  
geny tyue plurell in erum / the datyue and the ablatyue in  
is. All no Wnes of the fyfth declension lacke the geny  
tyue / the datyue / and the ablatyue case plurell / excepte these  
these verses folowynge.

**Decl. Ran.**

**Decl.**

Quinto cuncta carent terminis sexus generisq;  
 Plurali nise manerles faciesq; dies res  
 Progenies actus species sic meritisq;.

Meridies

**E**t hie meritis / genit huius ei / deo huius ei / actum huius  
 em / deo o es / ablatum ab hoc e; In plurali nō hies / generis  
 horum / deo his ebus / actum hoc es / deo o es / ablatum ab  
 his ebus. **E**t hie res / genit huius rei / deo huius rei / actum  
 hanc rem / deo o res / ablatum ab hac re. In plurali nō he res  
 generis hanc rerum / dativo his rebus / actum has res / deo  
 o res / ablativo ab his rebus:

Res.

**N**o we know we pe a pronoun: for he is a parte of  
 reason put for a no we / and betokeneth no certayne  
 thinge of hym selfe / but by the way of the weyng or res  
 hering. **E**t howe many pronouns be there: x. ego /  
 tu / sui / ille / ipse / iste / hic / is / meus / tuus / suus / noster /  
 vester / nostras and vestras. To these may be added certayne  
 compoundes: as illic / ibidem / and hinc. Of the whiche  
 all lacke the vocative case / excepte tu / meus / noster / and  
 nostras.

Deficiunt quinto casu pronomina cuncta

Tu meus et noster cum nostras excipiuntur.

**E**t howe many thinges longe to a pronoun: vi. as to  
 a no we / forme / figure / gender / nombre / persone & case:

Formes.

Primaty  
 ue.

**E**t howe many formes of pronouns be there: ii. the  
 primatyue and the deriuiatyue. **E**t howe knowe we pe a  
 pronoun primatyue: for he is nat formed of another  
 worde: as ego / tu / sui. **E**t howe many pronouns deriui  
 uatyues be there: viii. ego / tu / sui / ille / ipse / iste / hic / is  
 Of the whiche: viii. ego / and tu be onely demonstratyue  
 but onely a relatyue / the other be somtyme demonstratyue  
 and somtyme relatyues. **E**t howe knowe we pe a pronoun  
 demonstratyue: for by hym is somethinge shewed

Demon  
 stratyue.





that spoken of before: And every pronoWne demonstratyue shall be suche gender and nombre as the thyng is that is the Wed by hym. ¶ How we knowe ye a pronoWne relatyue: For by hym is som what reherseb that was spoken of before. ¶ How we knowe ye a pronoWne deriuaatyue: For he is formed of the prymatyue: as meus of ego/ noster of nos. ¶ How many pronoWnes deriuaatyues be there: vii. meus/ tuus/ suus/ noster/ vester/ nostras and vestras. Of the Whiche. vii. all may be called demonstratyues/ excepte suus sua suum/ that alWay is a relatyue. In every noWne and pronoWne possessyue is vnderstande the genytyue case of the prymatyue/ to Whome the adiectyue and the relatyue may be referred. ¶ How many figures of pronoWnes be there: ii. the symple: as is/ the compounde as idem. ¶ How many genders of pronoWnes be there: v. the masculyne as hic/ the femynyne as hec the neutre as hoc/ the comune of iWo as hic et hec nostras the commune of thre: as ego tu sui. ¶ How many declensions of pronoWnes be there: iiii. The fyrst/ the seconde the thyrde the fourth. ¶ How we knowe ye the fyrste declension of pronoWnes: For the genytyue and the datyue case synyguler endeth in i. ¶ How many pronoWnes be of that declension: iiii. ego tu sui. ¶ Ad ego/ genitiuo mei dactiuo mihi/ accusatiuo me/ vocatiuo carec/ ablatiuo me. In plurali nomiatiuo nos/ genitiuo nostrum vel nostri/ dactiuo nobis/ accō nos/ vocatiuo carec/ ablatiuo a nobis. ¶ Nomiatiuo tu/ genō tui/ dō tibi/ accusatiuo te/ vocatiuo o tu/ ablatiuo te. In plurali nomiatiuo vos/ genitiuo vestrum vel vestri/ dactiuo vobis/ accusatiuo vos/ vocatiuo o vos/ ablatiuo vobis. ¶ Nomiatiuo carec/ genō sui dactiuo sibi/ accō se/ vocatiuo carec/ ablatiuo se. In plurali nō carec/ genitiuo sui/ dactiuo sibi/ accō se/ vocatiuo carec/ ablatiuo se. ¶ How we knowe ye the seconde declension of

Relatyue:

Deriuaatyue.

Figures:

Genders:

Declensō:

Ego.

Tu.

Sui.

Acci. Ran;

V. ill.

pronominis: For the genitive case singular endeth in ius  
 or in us / the dative in i or in c. ¶ How many pronomi-  
 nis be of that declension: v. Ille / ipse / iste / hic and is / and  
 these. viii. no Woes With theyr compounds / vnus / co-  
 tus / solus / vllus / alter / alius / quis and vter. Of the Whiche  
 the. viii. no Woes / vnus / cotus / and solus haue onely the  
 vocative case.

¶ Verus:

Pone vocatiuos cum totus solus et vnus:

¶ Sed non in reliquis quorum genitiuus in ius.

¶ Ille. ¶ Nō ille illa illud / gēo illius / dēo illi / accō illum illam  
 illud / vctō caret / abltō illo illa illo. In plurali nō illi illie  
 illa / gēo illorū illarū illorū / dēo illis / accō illos illas illa / vo-  
 catiūo caret / abltō illis. ¶ Ipse ipsa ipsum / and iste ista  
 illud be lyke Wyle declyned.

¶ Hic. Nō <sup>hic</sup> bec / gēo <sup>hunc</sup> huius / dēo huius / accō hanc / vctō caret;  
<sup>hoc</sup> hoc

<sup>hoc</sup> Abltō hac. In plali nō <sup>hi</sup> <sup>horum</sup>  
<sup>hoc</sup> he gēo <sup>horum</sup> harum / dēo <sup>hec</sup> his;  
<sup>hec</sup> horum

<sup>hos</sup> Accō has / vctō caret / abltō his;  
<sup>hec</sup> hec

¶ Is. ¶ Nō is ea id / gēo eius / dēo ei / accō eum eam id / vctō ca-  
 ret / abltō eo ea eo. In plurali nō ille ea / gēo eorū earum /  
 eorum / dēo illis / accō eos eas ea / vctō caret / abltō illis vel eis;

¶ Vnus. ¶ Nō vnus vna vnum / gēo vnus / dēo vni / accusatiuo  
 vnum vnā vnum / vctō vne vna vnum / abltō vno vna  
 vno. In plurali nō vni vne vna / gēo vnorū vnarū  
 vnorum / dēo vnis / accō vnos vnas vna / vctō vni vne  
 vna / ablatiūo vnis. ¶ This nomine vnus is nat vsed in the



plurall nombre / but Whā he is loppned With a no Wne that  
 lacketh the ſingular nombre. Totus and ſolus be lyke  
 Wple declyned. Alſo vllus vlla vllum / alter altera alterū /  
 alius alia aliud / and vter vtra vtrum be lyke Wple declyned / ſaue that they lacke the vocatpue caſe. ¶ **Notatio**  
 quis quique quod vſquid / genitiuo cuius / datiuo cui / actō **Quis.**  
 quem quam quod vel quid / vocatiuo caret / ablatō qua vel  
 qui qua vel qui quo vel qui. In plurali nō qui que que / ge-  
 nitiuo quorū quārū quorū / dō quis vel quibus / actō quos  
 quas que / dō caret / ablatiuo quis vel quibus. ¶ **Howe**  
 knowe we the thyrde declenſion of pronownes : For the  
 genypue caſe ſingular endeth in i / in e / and in i / the datp-  
 ue in o / in e and in o. ¶ **Howe** many pronownes be of  
 that declenſion : v **Deus** / tuus / ſuus / noſter / and veſter /  
 ¶ **Actō** meus mea meū / gō mei mee mei / dō meo mee **Deus.**  
 meo / actō meū meā meum / dō mi mea meū / ablatō meo  
 mea meo. In plurali nō mei e a / gō meorū arum orū / dō  
 meis / actō meos meas mea / vocatiuo mei e a / ablatiuo ie.  
 ¶ **Actō** noſter a um / gō i e i / dō o e o / actō um am um / vo-  
 catiuo noſter a um / ablatō noſtra ſtra ſtro. &c. ¶ **Tuus** / ſu<sup>9</sup> **Noſter.**  
 and veſter be declyned lyke Wple / ſaue that they lacke the  
 vocatpue caſe. ¶ **Howe** knowe we the fourth declenſion of  
 pronownes : For the genypue caſe ſingular endeth in  
 a / the datpue in a / i. ¶ **Howe** many pronownes be of  
 that declenſion : ii. noſtras and veſtras / and this no Wne  
 cuius. ¶ **Actō** hic et hec noſtras et hoc noſtrate / gō huius **Noſtras.**  
 ſtratis / dō huiſ ſtrati / actō hunc et hanc noſtratem et hoc  
 noſtrate / dō o noſtras / et o a / ablatō ab hoc et ab hac et  
 ab hoc noſtrati. In plurali nō hi et he res et hec cia / gō ho-  
 rum et harū et horum tium / dō his tibus / actō hos et has  
 tes et hec cia / dō o res et o cia / ablatō ab his ſtratibus.  
 ¶ **Lyke** Wple be veſtras & cuius declyned / ſaue that they **Veſtras.**  
 lacke the vocatpue caſe: **Cuius.**

Acci. ſan.

W. iii.

**H**ow knowe we a verbe? For he is declayned With  
mode and tense/ Without case and article/ and breu-  
kenneth to do/ or to suffice/ or to be: ¶ How many manner  
of verbes be there: ii. a verbe personall/ & a verbe impso-

A verbe p  
sonall.

Gendres:

Actyue.

Calefactio

Calesto

Conficio.

Conficioz

A verbe  
passyue

¶ How many gendres of verbes personalles be there: v.  
a verbe actyue/ a verbe passyue/ neutre/ comune & deponent

¶ How knowe we a verbe actyue? For he endeth in o/ &  
by puttyng to r maketh a passyue/ outtake factio and his  
compoundes/ that keepeth a in composycyon/ and may go-  
uerne an accusatyue case of a reasonable thyng/ excepte  
inuisdeo/ interdico/ With fewe other. ¶ How knowe we

a verbe passyue? For he betokeneth to suffice/ and endeth in  
r/ and by puttyng a Wape r/ he turneth to his actyue: as  
amo; amo. These be the signes of a verbe passyue. am/  
atce/ is/ Was/ Were/ or be.

¶ A verbe passyue Wyl haue  
after hym an ablatyue case/ With a pposycyon of the doer/  
or somtyme a datyue/ and befoze hym a nominatyue case  
of the sufferer excepte the infynityue mode let it. ¶ How

A verbe  
neuttre.

knowe we a verbe neutre? For he endeth in o/ and maye  
nat take r vpon o: as discoscuteo/ noz gouerne an accusa-  
tyue case of a reasonable thyng after hym.

A verbe  
comune.

¶ How knowe we a verbe comune? For he taketh the letter of the  
passyue/ and the signification of the actyue & the passyue  
bothe/ as largioz to graunte or to be graunted. These be  
verbes comune in these verses folowynge.

Largioz experioz venerioz morioz osculoz hortioz.

Criminoz amplecto; interpreto; hospiter addo

A verbe  
deponent.

¶ How knowe we a verbe deponent? For he hath the  
letter of the passyue/ and breuenneth to do: as loquor/ cecidit



Antequē ut possit nisi quum quia ubi donec  
An si cum dubitant: quasi/quin/ ac si/ p: ful  
Nec coniunctiuo possunt: licet adde quousq:

Conium  
cyne.

**¶** Ho We knowe ye the infynityte mode. For to before a verbe is the sygne of the infynityte mode. And also Whā two Verbes come togpyder With a relatyue or a continuēcyon the latter shall be put in the infynityte mode.

**Tenses.**

**Prēsens.  
Prēterim  
perfectēs.**

**Prēterper  
fectēs.  
Prēterplus  
q̄perfectēs.**

**Futurēs**

**Fyrst cōi  
gacpon.**

**Seconde  
conjugā  
cyon.**

**¶** The infynityte mode hathē neyther nombre nor persone / nor nominatyue case / but cōmunely an accusatyue case before by mēpzelled or vnderstande. **¶** Howē many tenses be there: v. The prēsens; the prēterimperfectēs / the prēterperfectēs / the prēterplusq̄perfectēs / and the futurēs. **¶** Ho We knowe ye the prēsens: for he betokeneth y tyme h is nowe / as I loue. **¶** Ho We knowe ye the prēterimperfectēs: for he speaketh of the tyme that is past Withōut any of these sygnes haue / or had / as I loued or dyd loue. **¶** Ho We knowe ye the prēterperfectēs: for he speaketh of the tyme that is past / With this sygne / haue / haſt / or haue: as I haue loued / thou haſt loued / he haue loued. **¶** The prēterperfectēs is dyed ofte tymes for the prēterimperfectēs / bothe in lātyne makynge and in construccyon. **¶** Ho We knowe ye the prēterplusq̄perfectēs: for he speaketh of the tyme that is past / With this sygne had / or haddeſt: as I had loued / thou haddeſt loued. **¶** Ho We knowe ye the futurēs: for he speaketh of y tyme that is to come / cōmunely With this sygne ſhall or Wll: as I ſhall loue / I Wll loue / thou ſhalte loue / or Wllte loue. **¶** Ho We many conjugacyons be there: ſix. the fyrſte / the ſeconde / the thyrde / the fourthe. **¶** Ho We knowe ye a verbe of the fyrſt conjugacyon: for in declynynge he hath a longe before the re in the accuſe voyce / or before tis in the paſſyue voyce / as amare amaris / excepte dare / circundare / venundare / peſſundare / ſatiſdare / the Whiche haue a ſhorſe. **¶** Ho We of the ſeconde conjugacyon: for in declynynge he hath a longe before the re in the accuſe voyce / and before tis in the paſſyue voyce / as



**Docere doceris:** **How** of the thyrde coniugacyon: For in Thyrde cō  
 decyphynge he hath e shorte before the re in the actyue iugacyon.  
 voyce, for before ris in the passyue voyce, as legete leget  
 ris: **How** of the fourthe coniugacyon: For in decyphynge he hath e longe before the re in the actyue voyce, iugacyon.  
 and before ris in the passyue voyce, as audice audicis.

**How** many fygures of verbes be there: ii. the symple **Fygures.**  
 as taceo. the compounde, as conciteo. the decōpounde, as  
 concitesco. **How** many formes of verbes be there: ii.  
 The pympatyue, as lego. the depyuatyue, as lectio.

**How** many nōbz of verbes be there: ii. the synguler  
 as lego. the plurell, as legimus. **How** many persones  
 of verbes be there: iii. the fyrst, as lego legim⁹. the seconde  
 as legis legicis. the thyrde, as legit legunt. **Amo** as au  
 are amandi/do/dū. amati/cu. amans amaturus (to loue)  
**Doces** doces docui docere docendi/do/dū. doctum/doctū  
 docens docturus (to teche) **Legis** legis gige. legēdi/do/  
 dū. lectum/cu. legens lecturus (to rede) **Audis** is iui dīre.  
 audiendi/do/dum. audisū/cu. audiens auditurus (to here)

**Amo**/as/at. **I** loue.

**Doces**/ces/cet. **I** teche. **I** plurali

**Legis**/gis/git. **I** rede

**Audis**/is/it. **I** here

amamus amatis amāt.

docemus cetis cet.

legimus gicis gunt.

audimus dicis diunt.

**Indicatio**  
 no mō tpe  
 presentis

**Amabam** **I** loued, or dyd loue.

**Doceram**

**Legeram** has bat. **I** plurali habemus batis bant.

**Audiebam**

**Preterito**  
 imperfecto:

**Amavi** **I** haue loued.

**Docui**

**Legi** isti it. **I** plurali iunus istis erunt vel er.

**Audiui**

**Preterito**  
 perfecto:

**Acc. Nam;**

**E. 4**

Mō plus/ Amaveram/ I had loved:  
 Imperfecto Docueram/  
 Legeram/ cas rat. In plurali canus ratio canē  
 Audieram/

Futuro. Amabo I shall love, or I will love:  
 Docebo bis hic I plurali binus bis hic hunc.  
 Legam es et. In plurali emus eris ent.  
 Audiam

Imperatiuo modo epe pñi. Love thou/ let hym love/ let vs love/ lette you/ let the love.  
 Ama/ et. amemus amate ament.  
 Doce/ at. doceamus decete doceant.  
 Lege/ at. In plali legamus legite legant.  
 Audi/ at. audiamus audite audiant.  
 Let vs love/ love you/ let them love:

Futuro. Amabo (love thou or he emus tote anto vel antote:  
 Doceto here after) creamus tote ceto vel centote  
 Legito tu vel ille. In plurali gamus tote gito vel gūcoce.  
 Audito amus tote diunto vel tote.

Optatiuo modo epe Amarem I Wolde to god I Were loved:  
 Docerem  
 Legerem res ret. In plurali vñā remus retis rent.  
 Audirem.

¶ Caret p̄terito imperfecto. Quidam tamen vo-  
 lunt p̄teritis esse et p̄terita imperfecti.

P̄terito Amaverim I pray god I have loved:  
 perfecto Docuerim  
 vñā: Legerim eis rit. In plurali vñā rimus ritio rit.  
 Audierim:

Mō plus/ Amavissem Wolde to god I had be loved.  
 Imperfecto Docuissim  
 vñā: Legissem ses ses. In plurali vñā semus setis sent.  
 Audivissim



**Amenem** (let me loue) **amēē** (loue thou) **amēt** (let hym loue)  
**In plurali vti nam amemus** (let vs loue) **amētis** (loue ye)  
**amēt** (let them loue)

**Doceam**

**Legam** as at. **In plurali vti nam amus atis ant.**

**Iudiam**

**Futuro  
viti nam:**

**Amarem** **I Wolde / shulde / or ought to loue.**

**Docerem**

**Legerem** res ret. **In plurali vti nā remus retis rent.**

**Iudicem**

**Potēclali  
modo cpe  
presenti  
viti nam.**

**C** **Caret preterito imperfecto.**

**Amavisssem** **I Wolde / shulde / or ought to haue loued.**

**Docuisssem**

**Legisssem** res ret. **In plurali semus retis sent.**

**Iudicisssem**

**Preterito  
perfecto  
viti nam.**

**Amavisssem** **I had loued.**

**Docuisssem**

**Legisssem** res ret. **In plurali semus retis sent.**

**Iudicisssem**

**Itē plus  
q̄ perfectō  
viti nam.**

**C** **I may or can loue.**

**Amenem** es et. **In plurali emus etis ent.**

**Doceam**

**Legam** as at. **In plurali amus atis ant.**

**Iudiam**

**Futuro  
viti nam.**

**C** **When I loued.**

**Amenem** es et. **In plurali emus etis ent.**

**Doceam**

**Legam** as at. **In plurali amus atis ant.**

**Iudiam**

**Coniuncti  
uo modo  
cpe p̄sent  
ant.**

**Acci. Nam.**

**C. ii.**

**Amarem** Whan I haue loued or byd loue.  
**Deo imp. Docerem**  
**fecto cum. Legerem res recte.** In plurali remus rectis rent.  
**Audirem**

**Amauerim** Whan I haue loued or byd loue.  
**Deo perfe. Docuerim**  
**cto cum. Legerim** eis rit. In plurali cum rimus ritia rint.  
**Audiuerim**

**Deo plus. Amauissem** Whan I haue loued.  
**perfecto Docuissem**  
**cum. Legissem** sis set. In plurali cum semus setis sent.  
**Audiuissem**

**Futuro. Amaue.** Whan I shall loue.  
**cum. Docue.**  
**Leges.** ro ris rit. In plurali rimus ritis rint.  
**Audire.**

**Infinitiuo modo spe pñt.** **Amare** (to loue) **amauisse** (to haue or had loued)  
**Docere** **Deo pñcto et docuisse**  
**Legere** **plus pñcto legisse**  
**Audire** **audiuisse.**

**Futuro. Amaturus** (to loue) **amā.** (to loue or of louing)  
**Docurus esse** Gerūdia vel docens.  
**Lecturus** participalia legens. di do dunt.  
**Auditurus.** verba sūc hec audien.

**Supina. Amatum** to loue **Amatu** to be loued.  
**Docum** to teche **Docu** to be taught.  
**Lectum** to rede **Lectu** to be redde.  
**Audicium** to here **Audicu** to be herde.



Amans Louynge:  
Docens Alteri prioris  
Legens futuri: vt  
Audiens

Amaturus (to loue) or aboute  
Docturus. to loue:  
Lecturus  
Audieturus

Duo p[ri]ncipal[iter]  
veniant ab  
hoc verbo: al  
terum p[re]sen  
tis: vt.

Amor/aris/atus sum ari/ amatus/ amandus.  
Doco/eris/ doctus sum/ doceri/ doctus/ docendus?  
Legor/legeris/ lectus sum/ legi/ lectus/ legendus.  
Audio/ diris/ ditus sum/ audiri/ auditus audiendus.

Amor/ aris vel are atur (I am loued)  
Doco/eris  
Legor/ eris vel ere etur. In plurali mur mini tur;  
Audio/

Indicatio  
no mō tpe  
p[re]senti

Amor/ I Was loued.  
Doco/  
Legor/ barbaris vel bare batur. In plurali bamur bami  
Audio/ (ni bantur.

P[re]terito  
imperfecto

Amor/ I haue be loued/ thou hast be loued/ he hath be loued  
Doctus sum vel fui/ tus es vel fuisti/ tus est vel fuit. In  
Lectus plurali ti sumus vel fuimus/ ti estis vel fuistis;  
Auditus ti sunt fuerunt vel fuers;

P[re]terito  
perfecto  
cum;

Amatus I had be loued:  
Doctus erā vel fueram/ tus eras vel fueras/ tus erat vel  
Lectus fuerat. In plurali ti eramus vel fueramus/ ti  
Auditus eratis vel fueratis/ ti erant vel fuerat.

Itē plus  
perfecto.

Amabor/ I shall be loued/ or I will be loued.  
Doco/beris vel bere biter. In plali bimur bimi in bāt: Futuro;  
Legar  
Audiar/ eris vel ere etur. In plurali emur emini entur.  
Acci. Itaq.  
L. iii.

**E** Bethou loaed, let hym be loued / let vs be loued / be  
ye loued / let them be loued.

<b>Impatiuo</b>	<b>Amare / ametur:</b>	emur amini antur.
<b>modo tpe</b>	<b>Docere / doceatur.</b>	amur ceminor ceantur.
<b>presenti.</b>	<b>Legere / legatur.</b>	gantur gimini gantur.
	<b>Audire / audiat.</b>	diamur diuini antur.

Bethou or be loued here after, let vs / be pom / let them;

<b>Futuro</b>	<b>Amatoz</b>	emur aminoz antoz:
	<b>Docetoz tu vel ille.</b>	amur ceminor centoz.
	<b>Legitoz</b>	amur iminoz guntoz.
	<b>Auditoz</b>	amur iminoz untoz.

<b>Optatiuo</b>	<b>Amare</b>	<b>Volde to god I Were loued.</b>
<b>modo tpe</b>	<b>Docere</b>	
<b>presenti</b>	<b>Legere</b>	rer reris vel reri recur. In plurali veina remur res
<b>veinam:</b>	<b>Audire</b>	(amur remur,

**E** Caret preterito imperfecto:

<b>Preterito</b>	<b>Amatus</b>	<b>I pray god I haue be loued.</b>
<b>perfecto</b>	<b>Doctus</b>	sim vel fuerim / tus sis vel fueris / tus sit vel
<b>veinam.</b>	<b>Lectus</b>	fuerit. In plurali veinam ei simus vel fuerim?
	<b>Auditus</b>	ei sis vel fueritis / ei sint vel fuerint.

<b>Pro plus</b>	<b>Amatus</b>	<b>I Wolde to god I had be loued:</b>
<b>Imperfecto</b>	<b>Doctus</b>	essem vel fuisset / tus esses vel fuisses / tus esset
<b>veinam.</b>	<b>Lectus</b>	vel fuisset. In plurali veina ei essem? vel fuisset
	<b>Auditus</b>	mus / ti essetis vel fuissetis / ei essent vel fuisset.

<b>Futuro</b>	<b>Amer</b>	(let me be loued) meris vel mere (be thou loued) mea
<b>veinam.</b>	<b>tur</b>	(let hym be loued) In plurali veina amemur (let vs be
	<b>Docer</b>	loued) nuri (be ye loued) entur (let them be loued)
	<b>Legat</b>	aris vel areatur. In plurali veinam amur am
	<b>Audiat</b>	(giantur,



<b>Amor</b>	<b>I Wolde / shulde / oz ought to be loued:</b>	<b>Potentiali</b>
<b>Docet</b>		<b>modi tpe</b>
<b>Leges</b>	<b>rer reris vel rere rere. In plurali rentur remi.</b>	<b>presenti</b>
<b>Audi</b>		<b>(ni rentur. utinam.</b>

**Caret preterito imperfecto.**

<b>Amatus</b>	<b>I Wolde / shulde / oz ought to haue be loued:</b>	<b>Preterito</b>
<b>Doctus</b>	<b>essem vel fuisset / tus esses vel fuisses / tus esset</b>	<b>perfecto</b>
<b>Lectus</b>	<b>vel fuisset. In plurali ti essemus vel fuissetis /</b>	<b>utinam.</b>
<b>Auditus</b>	<b>ti essetis vel fuissetis / ti essent vel fuissent.</b>	

**Amatus** **I haue be loued.**

<b>Doctus</b>	<b>essem vel fuisset / tus esses vel fuisses / tus esset</b>	<b>Id est plus</b>
<b>Lectus</b>	<b>vel fuisset. In plurali ti essemus vel fuissetis /</b>	<b>perfecto</b>
<b>Auditus</b>	<b>ti essetis vel fuissetis / ti essent vel fuissent.</b>	<b>utinam.</b>

**I may / oz can be loued.**

<b>Amer</b>	<b>eris vel ere eris. In plurali amur amini antur.</b>	<b>Futuro</b>
<b>Docet</b>		<b>utinam.</b>
<b>Legat</b>	<b>aris vel are atur. In plurali amur amini antur.</b>	
<b>Audiat</b>		

**When I am loued.**

<b>Amer</b>	<b>eris vel ere eris. In plurali cū emur emini entur</b>	<b>Coniuncti</b>
<b>Docet</b>		<b>uomō tpe</b>
<b>Legat</b>	<b>aris vel are atur. In plali cū amur amini antur.</b>	<b>pñt cum.</b>
<b>Audiat</b>		

**Amor** **When I Was loued:**

<b>Doce</b>		<b>Id est imp-</b>
<b>Leges</b>	<b>rer reris vel rere retur. In plurali cum rentur re</b>	<b>fecto cum.</b>
<b>Audi</b>		<b>(ni rentur.</b>

**Amatus** **When I haue be loued.**

<b>Doctus</b>	<b>sini vel fuerim / tus sis vel fueris / tus sit vel fue-</b>	<b>Id est per-</b>
<b>Lectus</b>	<b>rit. In plurali cum ti simus vel fuerimus / ti sitis</b>	<b>fecto cum.</b>
<b>Auditus</b>	<b>vel fueritis / ti sint vel fuerint.</b>	

**Deo plus** Amatus ¶ **When I shall be loued:**  
**¶perfecto** Doctus essent vel fuissent / tus esses vel fuisses / tus esset  
**cum.** Lectus vel fuisset. In plurali ei essemus vel fuissemus /  
 Auditus ei essetis vel fuissetis / ei essent vel fuissent.

**Futuro:** Amatus ¶ **When I shall be loued:**  
**sum.** Doctus ero vel fuero / tus eris vel fueris / tus erit vel fue  
 rit. In plurali ei erimus vel fuerimus / ei eritis  
 Auditus vel fueritis / ei erint vel fuerint.

**Duo p̄icipia** Amari to be loued amati (to haue or had be loued)  
**veniunt ab** Doceri Deo perfect. doctum  
**hoc verbo pas** Legi cto et plus. lectum esse / vel cum fuisset.  
**suo alterum**

**preteriti: vt,**  
 Auditi ¶perfecto. auditi.

¶ **Futuro amatum iri / vel amandum esse (to be loued)**

Amatus	I loued	Amandus	(to be loued)
Doctus	alteri p̄ioris	Docendus	
Lectus	futuri: vt	Legendus	
Auditus		audiendus:	

**Forming  
of tenses.**

**O** f the preterperfectens of the indicatpue mode be  
 dist. tenses formed. The preterplus¶perfectens of  
 the same mode / by chaungynge i in to e shorte & puttyng  
 to ram / as amau amauerā. The preterperfectens of the  
 optatpue mode / & the coniunctpue mode / by chaungynge i  
 in to e shorte and puttyng to rim / as amau amauerim.  
 The futur tens of the coniunctpue mode / by chaungynge  
 i in to e shorte & puttyng to ro / as amau amauero. The  
 preterplus¶perfectens of the optatpue mode / of the poten  
 cyal mode & of the cōiunctpue mode / by puttyng to s & sem  
 as amau amauissem. The preterperfectens of the imper  
 atpue mode / by puttyng to s and se / as amau amauisse



**Q** How many concordances of grammar be there: *iii.* The first by *Wene* the nominative case and the verbe. The second by *Wene* the adiective & the substantive. The third by *Wene* the relative and the antecedent. The nominative case & the verbe must accord in nombre & persone. The adiective must accord with his substantive, in case, gender & nombre. But no *Wnes* participles, comparatives or superlative degrees, and other like put participially shall accord in gender with the genitive case, or the other case that followeth and is governed of hym. The relative shall accord with his antecedent in gender, nombre, and persone.

**H**ow know we ye a participle: For he is a parte of a participle, reason declined with case, & taketh parte of no *Wne* ple, and parte of a verbe, What taketh he of a no *Wne*: case, gender & nombre. What of a verbe: Tense, signification & figure. How many thynges longe to a participle: *vi.* Gender, case, tense, signification, nombre & figure.

How many genders of participles be there: *iii.* the masculine as *hic amatus*, the feminine as *amata*, & neutre as *amatu*, the comune of *iii.* as *hic & her & hoc amans*.

How many cases of participles be there: *vi.* as be of *Cases:* no *Wnes*. How many tenses of participles be there: *Tenses.* *iiii.* a participle of the present tense, a participle of the preter tense, a participle of the first future, & a nother of the latter future. How know we ye a participle of the present tense: For his ending the endeth in *ing*, as *loving*, and tense, his laryn endeth in *ans* or *ens*, as *amans* docens. Of Whome is the participle of the present tense formed: Of the first persone singular nombre of the preterimperfect tense of the indicative mode, by chaungynge the last syllable in *on* & *s*, as *amaba* amans, *loqua* loquens, *potera* potens, outtake present, absens, & tens of *ibam*, *quies* of *quiba*, With the compounds, that make the gerundives in

rundicundo cundū. And the genetyue case synaguge of the  
 partycple of the presentens in cunctis / excepte ambio that  
 maketh ambienti & ambientis. ¶ How we knowe ye a par  
 tycple of the fyrst futurcens : For he betokeneth to do / or  
 at ouce to do / and his latyn endeth in rus / as lecturus (co  
 redē / or at ouce to rede) outtake the partycple of the fyrste  
 futurcens that cometh of the verbes neuces passives / and  
 of sum es sui / With certayne of his compoundes. ¶ Of  
 Whome is he formed : Of the latter supyne by putting co  
 rus / as lectu lecturus / outtake nascitur<sup>9</sup> of nascor. ignosce  
 turus of ignosco. Also futures of si es sui. ¶ How we knowe  
 ye a participle of the pretercens : For his englyshe endeth

Of the pre  
 sentens:

in d e o r n : as loued / taught / slayn : and his latyn endeth in  
 tus sus rus or uis / as amatus visus nexus mortuus.

¶ Of Whome is he formed : Of the latter supyne by put  
 tyng co s / as docti doctus / outtake mortuus of morio.

Of the lat  
 ter futur  
 ens.

¶ How we knowe ye the partycple of the latter futurcens  
 For he betokeneth to suffice lyke the infinitiue mode of the  
 passyue voyce / and his latyn endeth in dus / as amandus

to be loued. ¶ Of Whome is he formed : Of the genetyue  
 case synaguge of the partycple of the presentens / by chas  
 gyng e is in to dus / as amantis amandus. ¶ Of a verbe

actyue and a verbe neuce that hath the supyne come tWo  
 partycples / one of the presentens / and another of the fyrst  
 futurcens / as amans amaturus / currens cursurus. But

of suche as lacke the supynes cometh but onely the partyc  
 pple of the presentens : as of timeo cometh onely timens.

¶ Of a verbe passyue come tWo partycples / one of the  
 pretercens / and another of the laste futurcens / as amatus  
 amandus. But of suche passyues whose actyues lacke the  
 supynes cometh onely the partycple of the laste futurcens

as of timeo cometh onely primendus. ¶ Of a verbe depen  
 dent / yf he haue thre supynes cometh thre partycples /

one of the presentens / another of the pretercens / & another



of the fyft futurtens, as of loquor cometh loquens locut<sup>9</sup>  
locuturus. ¶ Of a verbe commune come foure partyp<sup>9</sup>  
ples / one of the p<sup>9</sup>sentens / and another of the p<sup>9</sup>teretens /  
another of the fyft futurtens / and another of the latter fu  
turtens / as of largioz cometh largiens largitus largitur<sup>9</sup>  
largiendus. ¶ Ho We many nombres of partypples be **Nombres**  
there: ii. the fpyguler as amans / the plurel as amantes.

¶ Ho We many fygures of partypples be there: ii. the **Fygures;**  
fymple as legens / the cōpounde as perlegens. ¶ **Actio hic**  
et hec et hoc amans / geō huius tis / diō huius ti / actio hunc et  
hanc tem et hoc amans / vctō o amans / abliō ab hoc et ab  
hac et ab hoc te. In plurali nō hi et he tes et hec tia / grō ho  
rum et harū & hozū rum / diō his ti bus / actio hos & has tes  
et hec tia / vctō o tes et o tia / ablatiuo ab hi s amantibus.

*Infinitivi  
ablativi non  
exiūt in i nifi  
metri gēa: et  
sic vt sentit  
Seruius i se  
cūda editioe  
Donat*

¶ **Actio amatus a um / grā ti re ti / diō ro re ro / actio rum**  
**ram rum / vctō re ra rum / abliō ro ra co**. In plurali nō ri  
re ra / grō ro rum / ratiū ro rum / diō ris / actio ros ras ra / vctō  
ri re ra / abliō ris. ¶ **Actio amatus a um / and amandus a**  
**um** be lyke Wyle declyned. ¶ How many maner of Wyle  
may the voyce of the partypple be chaunged in to a no W  
ne: foure maner of Wyle / the fyft When he is construed  
With another case thā the verbe & he cometh of / as doctus  
grammaticē. The seconde by composycion / as doctus in  
doctus. The thyrde by comparyson / as doctus doctior / do  
ctissimus. The fourthe When he fygnyfeth no tyme / is  
amandus. id est amari dignus.

**H**o We knowe an aduerbe: For he is a parte of  
reason vnderclined that is ioynd to verbes / partyp  
ples / gerundyues / and supplyes to declare and fulfil the  
fygnyfycacyon of them. ¶ Ho we many thynges longe to  
an aduerbe: foure. Spgyfycacyon / comparyson / forme  
and fygure. **Significationes adverbiorum que sunt: aut**  
**sunt aduerbia loci / aut temporis / aut numeri. & cetera.**

*Inuenit inf.  
dū etiam nō  
adiectiuo iū  
cū Salustio.  
Duos maxie  
impigros de  
legit.  
Interdū sibi  
ipfi. Idē pau  
honeste publi  
cū habere*

**Actio. Nam:**

**D. ii.**

Que sunt aduerbia loci: Hic illic istic hac quo qua ubi int?  
foras intro foris obuiam. ¶ These. vi. aduerbes be inter  
rogatpues of places: quo (Whither) qua (Whiche Waye)  
vnde (fro Whens) ubi (Where) quorsum (Whither Warde)  
quousq; (holwe ferre) Que sunt aduerbia temporis: Hodie  
nūc nuper heri cras aliqui olim tunc quum dum iam semp  
mane modo vespere tantisper aliquantisper interdū. Que  
numeri: semelbis ter quater nonies decies vices milles:  
Que ordinis: inde deinde deinceps deniq; demum postea  
preterea primum primo secundo vicissim quod et separan  
di est. Que negandi: haud neq; non minime neuiq; ne  
quaq;. Que affirmandi: etiam quidni profecto quippe cer  
te scilicet. Que optandi: vtinam osi vt ocelli pro vtinam:  
Que concedendi: licet esto. Que adulandi: lodes amabo.  
Que iurandi: pol me castor; mehercle me diuissidius. Que  
demonstrandī: en ecce ecce ecram. Que interrogandi: cui  
quare quāobrem. Que dubitandi et euentus: sunt que in  
terdum confunduntur: vt quid qui vtrū nū non nunquid  
Que dubitandi: forsā forlitan forsalis fortasse. Que pro  
hibendi: ne. Que euentus: forte fortaleu. Que similitudi  
nis: quasi ceu tanq; vt velut velut sic sicut licet prout per  
inde ac si. Que vocandi: heus ehodum. Que respondēdi:  
heu. Que congregandi: simul vna pariter communiter.  
Que elegendi: potius immo. Que hortandi: eya age agi  
te. Que separandi: seorsum viciatim vtrinq; sigillatim si  
more paulatim sensim. Que qualitatē: bene pulchre for  
titer omnino cace viliter misere morose perperā expeditē.  
Que quantitatē: multum plus minus parum satis ni  
mum nimis valde. Que comparandi: tam et q; magis  
maxime. ¶ Gradus comparationis sunt tres / positius /  
comparatiuus et superlatiuius. Que sūt aduerbia positius  
gradus: Docte pulchre fortiter et similia. Que compa  
ratius: docti pulchrius fortius. Que superlatiue: doctissime  
pulcherrime fortissime. ¶ Many aduerbes coniunctpōs



and interieccyons be of dyuers sygnifycacyons/and the  
 fore they may be dyuersly named/as vbi may be an aduer  
 be of place and of tyme / at a coniunccon copulatyue ad  
 uersatyue and dymynutyue: ¶ Ho We many formes of  
 aduerbes be there: ¶ No The pympatyue as clam/the deri  
 uatyue as clanculā. ¶ Ho We many fygyres be there: iiii.  
 the symple as diu: the compounde as interdix: the decompou  
 pounde as imprudenter. ¶ Wich ho We many cases may  
 an aduerbe be construed: Wich all cases. Wich a nominas  
 tyue/as en priamus. Wich a genptyue case/as vbiqz loqz  
 Wich a datyue/as propius vbi. Wich an accusatyue case/  
 as proxime Hispaniam. Wich a vocatyue/as heus puer.  
 Wich an ablatyue/as procul dubio:

**H**o We knowe ye a coniunccon: For he is a parte  
 of reason vnderlyned that ioynech wordes or sen  
 tences togyder. ¶ Ho We many thynges longe to a con  
 iunccon: iiii. power/fygyre and orde. ¶ Ho We many  
 powers of coniunccons be there: copulatyues/dysiuncty  
 ues/and interrogatyues/Wich other that solo We. Que  
 sunt copulatiue coniunctiones: etqz atqz At ac atqz quozqz.  
 Que sunt disiunctiue: aut de vel ne nec an neqz seu siue.  
 Que interrogatiue: ne an necne anne nonne. Que exple  
 tiue vel completiue: quidē equidem vero autem quozqz scz  
 nimirū profero. Que aduersatiue: sed tamen quāqz Quis  
 cessi tamen etiam si at vero et ceterū qñ pro sed ponuntur:  
 Que obnegatiue vel expletiue: ni nisi quin alioquin pres  
 terqz. Que diuisiue: saltem ne nec ac aut ei vel pro sal  
 tem. Que causales: quia quā propter quoniam quippe enī  
 etenim nam nāqz qñquidem siquidem quatenus ut qz ne  
 neue si quūqz/ā qñ sumpta pro quia. Que condicionales  
 si siqz modo dñ dñmmodo. Que rationales: ergo ideo igit  
 tur itaqz proin proinde quocirca propterea idcirco. Que  
 electiue: qz ac et atqz quando sumuntur pro qz. ¶ Ho We  
 many fygyres of coniunccons be there: ¶ No the symple

as at enim: the compounding / as atq; etenim. ¶ **O**rdō con-  
iunctionum est triplex. Ille autē prepositiui ordinis sunt /  
ut ac acast. Ille autē subiunctiui ordinis / utq; ut ne autē  
quidem quocq; et vero. Ille cōmuni ordinis / ut ergo ideo  
igitur namq; tamen. ¶ **H**ow many Wayes may a con-  
iunccion copulatiue be put byt Wene vnyke cases. In ma-  
ner of Wyle. The fyrst Whan the Wordes that include the  
copulacion haue not one nature of constructiō / ut iste is  
her est meus et fratris. Cicero fuit eloquens et magni in-  
genii. The seconde Wyle Whan he cometh after a Worde  
that may gouerne dyuers cases / ut cū es dignus laudis et  
premio. The thyrde Whan he is put byt Wene (Wo no) be-  
mes of places Whiche must be put in dyuers cases: ut Ci-  
cero floruit Rome et Athenis.

**H**ow we knowe ye a preposiçon: For he is a parte  
of reason vnderstanded most cōmunely set before other  
partes of reason in apposiçon or in composiçon.

**H**ow many thynges longe to a preposiçon: (Wo-  
po) wher to gouerne case / and fygure. What case Wyl a pre-  
posiçon gouerne: Some an accusatiue / some an ablatiue  
ue / and some bothe the accusatiue & the ablatiue. ¶ **Q**ue  
preposiciones regunt accusatiuum: Ad apud ante aduersus  
sum abuersus cis citra circum circa contra erga extra inter  
intra infra iuxta ob pone per prope propter secundū post  
trans ultra supra preter circiter versus vsq; secus penes.

¶ **Q**ue regunt ablatiui: Ab abs cū corā clām de ex pro  
pe palam sine absq; tenus. ¶ **Q**ue verosq; casus regunt:  
In sub super et subter. ¶ **I**n sub super & subter Whan  
they be ioynted With verbes or partycples that beoken  
mouynge to a place / they gouerne an accusatiue / but ioynted  
With other verbes they gouerne an ablatiue case.

¶ **T**hese preposiçones apud penes secundum absq; sine /  
With certayne oher / stande euer in apposiçon. ¶ **A**nd  
these / am di dis re se co con / stande euer in composiçon.



A preposicion in apposicion often tymes Will serue to the same case that he dothe in apposicion. ¶ What dothe a preposicion in composicion. Oftentymes he encreaseth sometyme he diminisheth: & sometyme he chaungeth significacion of the Wordes that he is compounde With: as *admiror subiecto dedisco*. ¶ Whan two preposicions come before a casuall Worde / the latter preposicion shall gouerne the case / *ut bene de vltra mare*. ¶ What difference is betwene an aduerbe and a very preposicion? A very preposicion in apposicion may neuer be put Withous his casuall Worde / and an aduerbe may. ¶ How many figures of preposicions be there? Two. the simple as *versus* / the compounde as *aduersus*. ¶ All preposicions in apposicion be put before the Wordes that they serue to / out take *versus* *ob* and *contra* / Whiche comunely be put after the Wordes that they serue to. ¶ Also *cum* is put after the ablatyue case in bothe nombres of these three pronounes *ego tu sui* / and sometyme after the ablatyue case of this *nonne quis qui que quod*.

**H**owe knowe we an interieccion? For he is a parte of reason vnderclined that betokeneth passion of mannes soule With an vnperfect voyce of ioye / sorowe / wonder / drede. &c. ¶ How many thynges longe to an interieccion? One. signification onely. ¶ Significations and interieccions be dyuers: Some of ioye / as *eua euge ha ha he*. Some of sorowe / as *heu hei de*. Some of drede / as *at at*. Some of meruayllinge or wonderinge / as *pape*. Some of dysloyerhyng or of scornynge / as *hui dah*. Some of exclamacion / indignacion or angre / as *proh*. Some of cursynge / as *de malum / multum malo*. All other may be reduced to some of these. ¶ What partes of reason maye be put as an interieccion? A name by hym selfe / as *malum*: Sometyme a pronoun and his adiectyue / as *me miserum*. Sometyme a boole reason bothe

*Interi dū et  
am abundat  
ut emor.*

in latyn & in englyshe/as proth deum atq; hominum fide  
ha Jesu mercy/ha good lord/and suche other. ¶ In in-  
tersecion may be construed With all cases excepte a geny-  
tyue & an ablatyue With a noiatyue/as o festus dies hois:  
With a datyue/as hei mihi/With an accusatyue/as heu  
me miserum/With a vocatyue/as ah Coridon.

### ¶ Additamenta.

*ut super scribitur.*  
¶ Whā I haue of before a propre name of a cyte/to Wne  
regyon oz cowntre/oz any other place /yf the Warde that  
goth before of betoken nat the dWær I shall communely  
take the possessyue of the name of the place/& nat the geny-  
tyue noz the ablatyue With a preposcyon: as Joannes  
Londoniensis/non de Londoniis. Elephantus Arabici/po-  
tius q̄ Arabie. Piscis marini: potius q̄ maris. Fraga  
montana/potius q̄ montis. But in some appellatyues I  
maye take indifferently the genytyue case of the name of  
the place/oz his possessyue.as prefectus vrbis<sup>9</sup> vel vrbis/  
consuetudo forensis vel foris: mos patrius vel patrie.

¶ All nownes adiectyues of the chyꝝde declenſon Whose  
nominatyue case synguler endeth in e/oz in is /and haue  
the neutre in e:also substantyues in er/in al oz in e (excepte  
sal) make theyꝝ ablatyue case synguler communely in i.

¶ All nownes substantyues/& adiectyues of the chyꝝde  
declenſon/Whose genytyue case plurell endeth in um/ma-  
ke theyꝝ accusatyue plurell in es and in is. ¶ Eadem vox  
varie sumpta potest diuersacum esse partitiu orationis: ut  
hic pronomē est et aduerbium/verū nomē et coniunctio.  
¶ Aduerbium et interiectio: et sic de multis aliis.

¶ Imprinted in yorke at the sygne of the Cardynalles  
hat by Iohan War Wyke. In the yere of our  
lyde god. M. L. L. L. L. xxii.





